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and a fortnight ago it became evident to the authorities that the epidemic could not be stamped out, and that the city must undergo a serious visitation. The mortality has increased now to 20 or 25 per day, and the total deaths to date number 300, and the disease has spread from the humbler class of natives to Europeans living in comfortable and cleanly quarters of the city.

The authorities are doing everything possible to keep the scourge in check, and to the sanitary officials is due the credit that the death rate is kept so low. In previous outbreaks, notably in 1865 and 1883, the mortality ran to thousands each day.

Energetic measures have been adopted to keep the malady from gaining a foothold in Cairo, notwithstanding that there have been from six to ten fatalities from genuine Asiatic cholera already. The capital has been divided into ten districts, with an experienced corps of medical officers detailed to each, to carry into effect any measure tending to guard the public health.

Since the appearance of cholera in the country last autumn the deaths throughout Egypt to this date number about 1,450.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

FREDERIC C. PENFIELD,
United States Diplomatic Agent and Consul General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

FRANCE.

Circular relative to enforcement of United States quarantine regulations.

HAVRE, May 11, 1896.

SIR: In view of the outburst of cholera in Egypt, which is now believed to be epidemic in Alexandria, I have issued circular of last year to the steamship companies, a copy of which I herewith inclose. The consular agent at Cherbourg has been instructed to enforce rigidly the provisions of the United States quarantine laws in the case of all steerage passengers coming from the east.

I am, sir, with high respect, your obedient servant,

C. W. CHANCELLOR,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.]

NOTICE—*To the directors and agents of steamship companies leaving the port of Havre for the United States of America.*—In view of the usual relaxation in quarantine laws during the winter months, and the approach of the season when epidemic diseases are liable to recur, it is deemed expedient and proper to publish for the information of all concerned the following rules and regulations, which will be duly observed at this port on and after the 19th day of April, 1896:

1. Consular inspection is required of all vessels carrying steerage passengers, and also of other vessels when leaving an infected port.

2. The inspection will consist of such an examination of the vessel, cargo, passengers, crew, personal effects, and the manifests and papers as will enable the consular officer to determine if the laws and regulations have been complied with.

3. The inspection of emigrants and their effects is required to be made by daylight (as a rule between 8.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.), and the consular officer making the inspection shall satisfy himself before issuing the bill of health that all the conditions certified to therein are true. A clean bill of health will not be issued unless the vessel has complied with the rules and regulations prescribed, nor if any part of the cargo or baggage is presumably infected and has not been properly disinfected.

4. Steerage passengers or members of the crew coming from cholera infected districts, or who have been exposed to the possibility of infection en route to the port, must be detained at least five days in suitable houses or barracks before embarkation and all baggage must be disinfected as provided; the said period of five days to begin only after the bathing of the passengers, disinfection and cleansing of the baggage, and isolation from others so treated.

5. No steerage passenger or member of the crew, who in the opinion of the consular officer, has been exposed to infection of typhus fever or plague will be allowed to embark for a period of at least fourteen days after such exposure, and the exercise of other proper precautions.

6. All baggage of steerage passengers must be inspected and if necessary disinfected, under the supervision of the consular officer, and if passed it must be properly labeled before being placed on board.

In view of the fact that the inspections must be made by daylight, and that several hours, according to the number of passengers, may be required to complete the work and prepare the ship's papers, all emigrants should be brought to the port at least twenty-four hours in advance of the sailing; any emigrant or emigrants who have not, for want of time or otherwise, undergone, together with their baggage, the required inspection, will be stricken from the manifest list.

While it is the desire and intention of the consul to extend every facility and courtesy possible to the steamship companies in dispatching their vessels, he must at the same time request that his good intentions be reciprocated by presenting the emigrants and their baggage for inspection in due time, and at such reasonable hours as will not impose unnecessary hardships upon the consular officer making the inspection.

C. W. CHANCELLOR,
United States Consul.

HAVRE, April 19, 1896.

MEXICO.

Yellow fever in Vera Cruz.

Under date of May 29, 1896, the United States consul at Vera Cruz reports the occurrence of 5 cases of yellow fever during the week ended May 28, 1896. He adds:

Two of the cases of yellow fever are on the island of San Juan de Moa, and 3 among the workmen on the port works. All are isolated and convalescent.

STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—*Ontario—Hamilton*.—Month of March, 1896. Estimated population, 50,000. Total deaths, 77, including 4 from diphtheria and 9 from phthisis pulmonalis.

CUBA—*Habana*.—Under date of June 6, 1896, the United States sanitary inspector reports as follows:

There were 787 deaths in this city during the month of May, 1896. Twenty-nine of those deaths were caused by yellow fever, and all but 2 of them occurred in the military hospital; 26 were caused by enteric fever, 31 by so-called pernicious fever, 8 by paludal fever, 4 by diphtheria, 16 by dysentery, 84 by enteritis, 23 by smallpox, 6 by measles, 5 by grippe, 1 by glanders, 148 by tuberculosis, and 24 by pneumonia.

During the week ending June 4 there were 172 deaths, 9 of which were caused by yellow fever, with 17 new cases approximately; 7 were caused by enteric fever, 3 by so-called pernicious fever, 3 by paludal fever, 1 by diphtheria, 2 by dysentery, 15 by enteritis, 10 by smallpox, 2 by measles, 1 by la grippe, 2 by the glanders, 7 by pneumonia, and 23 by tuberculosis.